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# Sub-Saharan Africa Report

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## SUB-SAHARAN AFRICA REPORT

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INTER-AFRICAN AFFAIRS

AFRICA'S WEALTH, IMPORTANCE STRESSED

Paris L'EXPRESS in French 14-20 Mar 81 pp 106-108

[Article by Patrick Bonazza and Jacques Esperandieu "Who Benefits from Africa?"]

[Text] Sensitive nerve endings on the continent: the mining centers, indispensable to the West. And more underground riches have yet to be discovered.

By sending his tanks up to the banks of the Chari, Colonel Moammar el-Qadhdhafi has done more than take up a strategic position in Africa. He has also made a very smart economic move. Tomorrow, he will be able to exploit the uranium deposits in northern Chad, in the Aouzou Strip. This means guaranteed sources of supply for Tripoli, which continues to chase its nuclear rainbow. Also, indications of oil in Chad have been disclosed by American companies that are combing the territory.

More than ever, Africa is exciting greed. Its wealth is always disputed. Known yesterday for its minerals, black Africa is now waking up to oil. Prospecting activity for crude was negligible in the region 10 years ago--except in Nigeria--and now it is a favored locale. Exxon, Texaco, Elf, and other companies compete for permits to explore in the Gulf of Guinea.

This is real fresh hope for the African states. They needed it. Neither their manifold mineral wealth, nor their cacao and coffee plantations have been able to assure Africa's economic take-off. Twenty years after independence, it remains the poorest, least developed, and most ill-nourished continent. Thus, too, the most fragile: Africa's fabulous wealth lies in a wasteland.

The swimming pool's translucent blue waters ripple behind the immense bay window of the technicians' dining hall, white tablecloths and air conditioners. "Since the Kolwezi operation, we feel more confident. We know that French troops will immediately intervene if our families are endangered," a technician confides. Several dozen kilometers from the marxist but presently peaceful Congo, close to 250 Frenchmen are among the 1,450 people working on the Haut-Ogooue plateau, at Mounana, a uranium mine in Gabon. They cannot help imagining the worst.

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Space, Aeronautics, Nuclear Energy

Isolated, in the bush or in the great equatorial forest, the mining centers are the sensitive nerve endings of the continent, the greatest concentrations of wealth. Without Africa, the wheels of the European economy could not "turn" as they do. Close to 90 percent of the manganese France imports, more than 85 percent of the phosphates, and nearly 40 percent of the copper, comes from Africa. The Republic of South Africa is France's largest supplier of coal. Today Paris buys uranium with no holds barred from Niger, Gabon, and Namibia, in order to profit from the depressed price.

Africa provides not only significant quantities of ordinary metals and minerals (bauxite, lead, copper, iron ore...) but also strategic materials, those without which the most advanced industries (space, weaponry, aeronautics, nuclear energy) would be unable to produce their special alloys. Southern Africa, with its Soviet partner, is said to enjoy nearly a world monopoly on a number of rare metals. It has more than 80 percent of the gold, chrome, industrial diamonds, vanadium, platinum; more than 60 percent of the cobalt, manganese and even uranium. The Soviet Union in southern Africa? This is no longer a fiction. East Germans and Cubans are planted in Mozambique, in Angola...in the immediate neighborhood of the country's three great mining countries: Zambia, Zaire, and above all South Africa, flanked by Namibia. South Africa, with its mineral empires--Anglo-American, De Beers, General Mining, is extracting no fewer than 32 substances from the earth. The dollar value of its mineral production is ranked third in the world, after the USSR and the U.S., but before Canada and Australia. For geologists it is unquestionably the best-known country on the continent.

"In terms of minerals, Africa could still be holding plenty of surprises for us," confides an official of the Copper Trade Union Assembly in Paris. Meanwhile, the world's big mining groups have been reluctant to move into Africa for several years. Price levels are certainly not very attractive, and mineral exploitation is being penalized by the increases in energy costs. But there is something else. "The continent is not very secure. There are too many political risks."

The oil groups are themselves less reluctant. They are exhuming old exploration permits from their files, asking for new ones, planting their derricks almost everywhere. Would they not also be subject to political risks? Yes, but the reasons for minimizing them outweigh them: in the medium term, the demand for oil is going to remain very strong; increases in the price of crude are opening up new areas for prospecting. And, above all, the oil groups want to get free of the states that are oppressing them: in the North Sea, where the governments are excessively meddlesome, and in the Middle East, a powder-keg.

A New Texas?

This rush for black gold is not always an orderly one. There are rivalries: the French and Spanish are engaged in a "friendly little war" to get permits in Equatorial Guinea. Much depends on luck, too: Elf withdrew from the Ivory Coast just before the companies with which it had been affiliated made a discovery. However, the race has produced results. Excluding the Mediterranean, which, with Egypt, could very rapidly join the front ranks of the new producing countries (50 million tons in



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1983), Africa in 1975 had only 4 oil countries: Nigeria, which today "weighs in" at more than 100 million tons per year, almost equal to France's consumption; then, very modestly, Gabon, Angola by virtue of its Cabinda Enclave, and the Congo. Gabon's production (8-9 million tons), barring a miraculous discovery, should peak out. Angola and especially the Congo could climb rapidly in output to more than 10 million tons each.

There are also the "newcomers." Ivory Coast: a new Texas? That remains to be seen. But its production, just like that of Cameroon, Ghana, or Benin, should grow substantially. Every little drop.... And especially since there is natural gas. Lagos is thinking of building a giant liquefaction unit (16 billion cubic meters per year) which with methane tankers, would make it possible to export to Europe or the United States. The gigantic investment is estimated at some 50 billion Fr. Gaz de France and a European consortium, anxious to diversify its suppliers, have jumped at the chance by concluding a supply contract that should take effect starting in 1985-1986.

Today, the Gulf of Guinea. Tomorrow, who knows, deposits in Chad or Zaire? Hitherto neglected--too far from any coast--they could well constitute another oil Eldorado, a prospect which only whets the appetites of both the big and little powers for Africa. The oil money is good for the industrialized countries, because it increases [equipment] orders from those largely underdeveloped countries. Already, businessmen are crowding into the big hotels in Douala and Brazzaville.

The African market is still dominated by the former colonial powers. In 1980, the United Kingdom, which granted does not benefit much from African crude, has garnered a trade surplus of Fr 15 billion in sub-Saharan Africa (which includes South Africa, where it is still very much present). The French balance of trade with black Africa is negative (Fr 3.5 billion). But, without the two OPEC-zone countries (Nigeria and Gabon), the balance becomes a Fr 4 billion surplus. Rare, in these times! Overall, France remains Africa's biggest supplier. Francophone Africa still accounts for one-fourth of France's overseas engineering contracts. "Africa is sort of our technical test bench," confides a Parisian banker. While the big firms are in line for exploitation of raw materials, in the carrying out of turnkey projects or important additions of infrastructure a multitude of French firms cover the terrain, whether it be shoes, construction, or beer. "Today, in Aibidjan," says the same banker, "there are 10 times as many Frenchmen than there were when Ivory Coast became independent."

The spheres of influence of the former metropolitan powers are not completely closed to trespassers. Some are succeeding rather well there: the Italians in public works; the West Germans, even if, overall, their performance is better in South Africa, and the Japanese in particular. Everywhere, on the laterite runways, the 4 x 4 Toyota, the Isuzu, or the Suzuki is more than a match for the Land Rover. Number one in Africa for several years now in automobile sales, Japan has even gone so far as to surpass French builders in Francophone Africa.

Mozambique: The Cajou Nut

The science of commerce: when necessary, the Japanese have allied themselves with local businessmen. Serigne N'Diaye, 36, an upcoming Senegalese, has masterfully

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succeeded in introducing little Hondas onto the market. He is in some ways the prototype of the African businessman. He is somewhat of an entrepreneur, a merchant and speculator most of all. "Africa's only boom is in real estate and import-export. For an alhadji in northern Nigeria or northern Cameroon, even 6 months is long-term," says a diplomat posted to Africa. Precariousness is the distinctive characteristic of the African economy. The multinationals do not have to be prodded to exploit the natural resources or get into banking or commerce in Africa. But they have more of a tendency to shun industry. Except in Nigeria, which, with its 80 million inhabitants, offers a gigantic market in a continent swarming with micro-states. The result: Dakar's industrial free zone, the only one in black Africa, remains virtually empty. Products "made in Togo" or "made in Kenya" are not inundating the European supermarkets.

Agriculture is on the brink of catastrophe. Everywhere, or nearly everywhere, the cultivation of food crops, too long neglected, is no longer sufficient to feed the populace. Africa is still the helpless prey of famine. The continent has had to import increasingly large amounts of costly grain from Europe, the United States, and even from South Africa. Wheat and powdered milk are competing dangerously with manioc and millet. In the Oyem region, in northern Gabon, a farmer makes in a year what a modest civil servant in Libreville earns in a month. The countryside is emptying. The great tragedy of the African economy is that twenty years after independence it is still just a trading economy. For Senegal it is groundnuts; for Togo, phosphates; what then for Mozambique? The cajou nut! Therefore the producers, who do not have control over their prices, cannot offset the regular cost increases for equipment goods and imported oil.

#### Prussian Guarantee

The public finances, even when they are not encumbered by corruption or prestige projects, are poorly equipped to withstand the shock [of this inflation]. Resources remain skimpy. Niger's uranium sales, its principal source of revenue, represent less than one-third of the turnover of the RATP [Independent Parisian Transport System]. Some states even have a hard time paying their employees each month. Their external debt is becoming distended. In Paris, last November, Rene Monory, the minister of the economy, pressed 10 big French banks to provide an emergency loan of Fr 700 million to Ivory Coast. But this miraculous bail-out only buys time. For a number of countries, survival is going to depend on foreign aid, which is still in some ways the ultimate object of the game. "Western liberalism corresponds to authentically African values and constitutes, if it has faith in it, an antidote to totalitarianism": Minister Robert Galley, defending the cooperation budget before the deputies last fall, was speaking frankly. The adversary, in Africa, is the USSR. Not that it has a wealth of experience in matters of development assistance. For the USSR it is simply a tactic for advancing its pawns. There are bankers, however, who find this attractive. "For example, since the East Germans took over administration in Mozambique," a Parisian financier confides ironically, "we do not require much persuading to make loans. We have a 'Prussian guarantee'..." Clearly, what is at stake between the Western nations and the USSR is not aid, but power.

Rivalries: this term best characterizes the struggle for influence--under cover of assistance--being conducted by the western powers among themselves. The United States, which up to now has not had much of a presence in black Africa, could get a

strong foothold in the continent by taking the lead from its allies in health sector cooperation. United States aid personnel in the future will be able to take advantage of direct contacts established in the field. The Canadians are using their Quebec nationals to create a good image in Francophone Africa. The Japanese, on

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their side, have made a spectacular change of course in the last 2 years, toward English-speaking or Francophone countries like Zaire or Zambia which do not necessarily send them appreciable quantities of metals.

#### Client Reservations

All these maneuvers are aimed at loosening the ties between the African countries and their former colonial masters such as France, and Belgium in Zaire, which do not always hesitate to elbow their way in. Assistance to African countries is never devoid of reservations on the part of the client. Only aid from the European Economic Community is partially free of the suspicion of hidden motives. Africa gets most of the some Fr 34 billion granted by the EEC to the Third World under the Lome Convention. A contract between North and South which is often cited as an example, it is the proof that Africa can be something more than a prize for others.

#### CHARTS

##### A. Population in Millions of Inhabitants

Morocco 19	Guinea 4.7	Somalia 3.5	Zambia 5.4
Algeria 18.5	Ghana 11	Cameroon 8	Zimbabwe 7
Tunisia 6	Sierra Leone 3	Zaire 22.7	Malawi 5.6
Libya 2.7	Liberia 1.7	Uganda 12.7	Namibia 0.9
Egypt 40	Ivory Coast 7.6	Kenya 14.8	Botswana 0.8
Mauritania 1.5	Togo 2.4	Equatorial	South Africa 27.8
Senegal 5.3	Benin 3.3	Guinea 0.3	Lesotho 1.3
Upper Volta 6.5	Nigeria 80	Gabon 0.6	Swaziland 0.5
Mali 8	Central African	Congo 1.4	Mozambique 10
Niger 5	Republic 1.7	Rwanda 4.5	Madagascar 8.3
Chad 4.3	Sudan 17	Burundi 4.3	
Gambia 0.6	Ethiopia 30	Tanzania 16.6	
Guinea-Bissau 0.6	Djibouti 0.3	Angola 6.7	

##### B. Gross National Product in Billions of Francs---Relative size here is different. Nigeria, South Africa, Algeria and Libya grow considerably in importance.

Morocco 63	Guinea 5.6	Somalia 2.4	Zambia 12
Algeria 115	Ghana 22	Cameroon 18	Zimbabwe 16
Tunisia 30	Sierra Leone 3.8	Zaire 25	Malawi 5.1
Libya 100	Liberia 4.2	Uganda 19	Namibia 5.3
Egypt 80	Ivory Coast 33	Kenya 24	Botswana 2.2
Mauritania 2.2	Togo 4	Equatorial	South Africa 210
Senegal 11.5	Benin 4	Guinea 0.6	Lesotho 2
Upper Volta 4.4	Nigeria 250	Gabon 10	Swaziland 1.5
Mali 4	Central African	Congo 3.6	Mozambique 6.5
Niger 5.7	Republic 2.3	Rwanda 4.4	Madagascar 10
Chad 3.1	Sudan 30	Burundi 3.2	
Gambia 0.6	Ethiopia 17.5	Tanzania 19	
Guinea-Bissau 0.7	Djibouti 0.6	Angola 10	

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FRENCH PRESENCE IN INDIAN OCEAN EXAMINED

Paris AFRIQUE-ASIE in French 30 Mar 81 pp 42-44

[Article by Devi Tolwal: "From 'Useful Presence' to Omnipresence--The Peoples of the Region Are Fed Up With A Present Made Up Of Exploitation And A Future The Keys To Which Lie In Paris"]

[Text] "Here is the sad French colony of Obock where an attempt is now being made to establish a settlement, but I believe that nothing will come of it," observed Arthur Rimbaud, referring to the Djibouti of 1884. Of course the present French chief of state's predecessors have already been proving the poet wrong, and Giscard himself, more than any of the rest, will have put the final touches on that.

Pompidou referred to the policy of a "useful" presence in the Indian Ocean. As for Giscard, he is making France into the world's number two policemen in an area which Reagan wants to transform into an American lake. Just when the spirit of independence in the region was getting its second wind in 1974-1977, the present president of France was giving more assurances than any other politician in his country about defending and expounding on the primary dimension of Paris's policy in this area, the colonial and neo-colonial dimension. And this colonial dimension does not derive solely from Reunion's "bitter sugar." The French "Indian Empire," is made up of about 20 islands, some of them inhabited. Tromelin, the Malagasy islands in the Mozambique Channel (Juan de Nova, Basses de India, Europa, Iles Glorieuses) and Mayotte, which is separate from the Comoros. They are just so many colonial situations or territories acquired via pure and simple violation of the integrity of countries in the region despite the objections of the United Nations, the OAU, the non-aligned countries, and the coastal states.

Aside from the above-mentioned islands France owns several islands also in the southern region of the Indian Ocean, in the Antarctic, known as the Southern and Antarctic French Territories (TAAF): Adelie, a piece of land in the Antarctic ice floe area, three archipelagoes below the Antarctic Circle, and Crozet, Kerguelen, Saint-Paul and Amsterdam Islands. Circling the region, France maintains an ocean empire during the presidential term which is currently drawing to a close.

Is this French colonial presence in the Indian Ocean anachronistic? At first glance it is indeed but not to the degree it seems. In fact, this presence offers three major advantages: economic, political and strategic. In the first area, it provides France an immense maritime domain and allows France the use of an exclusive economic zone extending 200 miles out from the coastlines. This is the limit claimed by Third World countries who because of their technological handicaps hope to protect their maritime resources better by having it.

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France fought this proposal on territorial water limits for a long time but came round to supporting it after realizing the advantages it could derive from it. One-third of the way through Giscard's term France established a 200 nautical mile zone based on law dated 16 July 1976. The decrees of 11 and 25 February 1977 implementing that law provide for establishing such zones along the North Sea, Channel, and Atlantic coastlines as well as off occupied French Guiana and around Saint-Pierre-et-Miquelon not to mention the occupied colonies and territories in the southwest Indian Ocean.

## Land and Sea Legs

When this was done, Giscard's France became 12 times larger than it had been before. Implementing the law in all the colonies and other occupied territories added to France's total area more than 10 million square km of water and marine resources. This makes France number three in the world in terms of ocean area, an area with well-known medium and long-term economic stakes (see accompanying box).

The political and strategic repercussions of this kind of colonial presence are indeed important. They are at one with and add to the neocolonialist and imperialist aims and practices which are coming to light in a number of instances on the African continent. The Elysee's African policy these last few years is being directly extended into the Indian Ocean because of a fact of capital importance: one out of five OAU member states borders on that ocean.

"Giscard the African," with the remarkable gift of being everywhere at once which characterizes him, wants land and is getting his sea legs, in spite of the 12,000 km separating France from the Indian Ocean. France is at home there, it is being asserted in Paris. So much so that the Elysee feels in a strong enough position to propose, with the help of Djibouti, holding a conference on the Horn of Africa.

When references are made on an international level to the Colombo and Antananarivo "Indian Ocean--Zone of Peace" conferences, there is an immediate reaction. Giscard trades in the accordion for a triangle, dances the maloya, and speaks in Creole, in order to make himself out as the representative of a regional power. Reunion remains in effect the French stronghold which serves as the major excuse for this kind of policy, which is underlain by many calculations. Reunion is the site of a high-ranking military command which takes in ten islands or archipelagoes and their maritime approaches spread out over 2.8 million square km. It constitutes the principal base for a policy of omnipresence which the French want to look natural. The region's most important progressive forces feel this quite keenly, since they are convinced that any process of demilitarization which would allow an atmosphere of peace to be established, an atmosphere which is both possible and desired, can only go hand in hand with the dismantling of colonialism in the Indian Ocean.

This colonial presence is coupled with a well-known and particularly sizable and disquieting military presence (read "The Vast Armada" in AFRIQUE-ASIE, Issue No. 233, 16 February-1 March 1981), making France the number two Western military power in the region.

This military presence has been strongly increased during the term of the current president which is about to expire. This is because of the place Giscard's France has taken in global imperialist strategy.

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As the cards lie dealt among the major Western powers, Paris has a choice hand because of the interests it has maintained in this region. And under American leadership it is assuming a policeman's role in the race for control of the Gulf's resources and in the attempt to suppress national and social liberation activity in the Indian Ocean, activity which is marked particularly by the struggle against apartheid.

In this regard, one should not fail to observe the strengthening of the Paris-Pretoria connection over these last few years. The dominant aspects of this connection, denials and evasions notwithstanding, are increased French investment, a growth in arms sales, and a common interest in the search for strategic raw materials for nuclear programs.

This makes the attitude of France, one of the "contact group" countries, towards Pretoria more understandable. This attitude is at the very least an ambiguous one on the Namibia question.

With the help of Mauritius, Kenya, Djibouti and Comoros, Giscard's policy has also been making advances with its "trialoque" plan so it can worm its way into Arab-African cooperation (read Pierre Clary's article on page 38).

Economic and technical cooperation, and financial aid--which are often sources of disappointment for countries which have opted for independent economic development--are two other cards of French foreign policy which have been played extensively in this region during this presidential term. This is probably what explains what has been observed as Paris's tendency to "make approaches" to the region's progressive countries and explains recent flirting with Maputo and Dar-es-Salaam in particular, which are considered two major Indian Ocean components in the stakes which have evolved in southern Africa. But the apparent "generosity" of this aid has corresponding limits, which are political.

Blackmail

When a progressive country wants to or does shake loose, this cooperation marks out economic problems with which the country is confronted and the cooperation gets in the way. It acts then as a political factor which at least makes the country keep quiet if that is possible, it is does not indeed set up a troublesome complicity.

The most recent illustration of aid used as a political weapon in the Indian Ocean is the case of the Seychelles, where blackmail took place so quickly that it surprised and insulted even those groups on the islands favorably disposed towards Paris.

The facts deserve to be mentioned. In October 1979 a French foreign aid volunteer was arrested for complicity in manipulating the youth movement into opposing the plan for national service for young people. Ultimatums demanding that he be set free poured down on State House, the seat of the presidency in Victoria. First of all, Paris recalled an initial group of foreign aid volunteers. Faced with the obstinate refusal of a small country to give way to France's demands, it brought home a second group. During a third stage, financial aid was suspended for certain projects being worked on. The fourth step, which was not expected by Minister Galley's departmental offices, was that President Rene, faced with so much arrogant behavior, handed over to Paris a third and final group of volunteers.

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In this game of economic blackmail, neo-colonialist France, used to winning on other fronts, did things the wrong way in Seychelles, where the lesson was taken and it resulted in diversification of cooperation and exchange relationships.

When the underwater part of the iceberg made its appearance, it served as a reminder of how artificial the talk had been about the exemplary nature of sincere, disinterested, irreproachable and mutually advantageous cooperation--mechanical and soothing talk suitable for a ceremony laying the first stone or for a diplomatic cocktail party.

But in reflection about the Indian Ocean and its environs a purely regional approach does not allow one to grasp the details of the actual stakes involved which pit the forces of progress against the supporters of a declining order. "Whoever controls the Indian Ocean controls the world's new vital center and can gain ascendancy in global policymaking," observes an expert in international relations at the Naval Academy at Annapolis.

But the peoples of the region no longer want either a present made up of exploitation or a future the keys to which lie in other capital cities. They want the following Issa song, a song which bitterly drones on and on, no longer to be a reflection of reality: "The land I come from is so dry that when you milk the camels one udder gives hard butter and other dry cheese."

[accompanying box]

#### Fishing for Nodules

France is thinking of expanding its industrial fishing in the Indian Ocean, which is one of the world's richest fishing grounds, in order to make catches on the order of 30,000-50,000 tons per year.

Regarding mineral resources, Paris also expects to find deposits of gold, silver, uranium and copper in "its" southern territories. But in the mining area, the French are much more interested in manganese nodules. Manganese nodules of varying sizes sitting in the great depths of the ocean are made up of iron and manganese oxides associated with nickel oxides, copper, cobalt, titanium and vanadium. These are the sources of ocean minerals most likely to be mined in the medium term. The richest deposits are found in a band about 200 km wide by 1600 km long which runs virtually east to west along the southern edge of the equatorial belt, in depths of about 1700-4000 meters in the Pacific, Atlantic and Indian Oceans.

Two principal methods are used to pick up the nodules. The first one, perfected by the Japanese, is one that uses revolving buckets. The other one is hydraulic and was perfected by the Americans and British.

In 1970 the total value of mineral resources to be drawn from the oceans was estimated at \$1 billion. Manganese nodules are so concentrated at great depths in certain ocean zones that mining them can be considered the most significant aspect of underwater mining at stake.

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Prospecting has made it possible for France to locate three deposits within the 200-mile zone southeast of Reunion, near the islands occupied by Madagascar.

Regarding petroleum, France is systematically exploring the Kerguelen continental shelf in order to locate possible deposits. Estimates are that the oceans harbor a total of 6 million tons of gold, the mining of which is not considered very profitable at present. On the other hand, oil extraction and the mining of uranium and manganese nodules are very much under consideration.

The new colonizing race, this one for the seas, is on. In the Indian Ocean, with Giscard at the helm for another term France will not fail to keep its lead.

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INTER-AFRICAN AFFAIRS

BRIEFS

SOUTH AFRICA - MOZAMBIQUE TRADE -- According to South African sources, exports from SA to Mozambique amounted to 80 million rand in 1980, while South African imports of products from Mozambique only amounted to 9.5 million rand. South Africa alone supplies 14.4 percent of all imports of Mozambique, a share which is surpassed only by that of Iraq (17.7 percent, due to petroleum). [Text] [Paris MARCHES TROPICAUX ET MEDITERRANEENS in French 13 Mar 81 p 691] 8463

ALGERIA - ANGOLA OIL COOPERATION -- At the conclusion of an official 3 day visit to Luanda by the Algerian minister of energy, Mr Belkacem Nabi, which ended on 9 March, Algeria and Angola signed a draft treaty for bilateral cooperation in the field of petroleum. The draft treaty, signed by Mr Nabi and the Angolan minister of petroleum, Mr Jorge Morais, specifically provides for the training of Angolan cadres in Algeria and for close cooperation between the state petroleum companies in the two countries, SONATRACH and SONANGOL [expansion unknown]. During his visit, the Algerian minister gave the Angolan head of state, Mr Jose Eduardo dos Santos, a personal message from President Chadli Bendjedid. [Text] [Paris MARCHES TROPICAUX ET MEDITERRANEENS in French 13 Mar 81 p 693] 8463

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ANGOLA

DROUGHT THREATENS SOUTH; HUILA EMERGENCY PLAN

Paris MARCHES TROPICAUX ET MEDITERRANEENS in French 27 Mar 81 p 855

[Article: "Drought Takes on Alarming Proportions in the Southern Part of the Country"]

[Text] The widespread drought in southern Angola affects the provinces of Benguela, Cunene, Mocamedes and most of all Huila. The minister of agriculture has indicated that in this last-mentioned province the situation gives cause for concern in the cantons of Quilengues, Lubango, Chibia, Gambos, Capelongo and Humpata where there has been practically no rain since April 1980.

Crops have been affected but cattle raising has been hit most of all: livestock is concentrated in the cantons of Quilengues, Quipungo, Chibia, Gambos and Capelongo. Even if conditions were to go back to normal starting in April, we must expect a sizable number of dead livestock starting next August because of the lack of water and of sufficient grazing land.

Though an emergency plan has been worked out for Huila Province, there is nothing of that kind for the Benguela, Cunene, and Mocamedes regions. This runs the risk of disastrous consequences when you consider the periods of time needed to implement plans.

The emergency plan for Huila is directed along two fronts. First, it provides for carrying out a significant marketing drive from now until August while the livestock is still in good condition for meat production. Secondly, provision is made to improve the network of water distribution for people and animals in the cantons which are most affected via the use of underground piping when the time comes that surface water is no longer sufficient.

According to the state enterprise DINAPROPE [National Cattle Products Distributing Company], monthly meat consumption in Huila Province is 170 tons, which is equivalent to 1,100 head of cattle. About 2,500 head are normally marketed per month. So it is possible for that figure to reach 3,000 head in May and June. This is done in the form of barter for manufactured goods. One head of cattle represents an average value of 6,000 kwanzas, which means that goods which have a certain monetary and social value are made available in return. If manufactured goods are lacking, the barter can be done for foodstuffs (corn, sugar, salt).

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As a result, Huila Province in a normal marketing month should have available from DINAPROPE operations alone a sum of 15-18 million kwanzas, 70 percent in the form of industrial goods (light motorcycles, bicycles, radios, tape recorders, clothes) and goods of lesser value (plows, machetes, crockery, cigarette lighters, lanterns, hats, buttons, needles) which have become well-known among and appreciated by the people.

The plan set up for Huila figures that for the current year 26,000 head of cattle, 17,500 pigs, and 25,000 goats will be marketed. The problem is that the sale of cattle will have to be accomplished between now and August and that the intermediary enterprise, DINAPROPE, does not have industrial goods available in sufficient quantity.

ANGOP [Angolan Press Agency] has indicated that once Huila Province's projected consumption has been met, the surplus should be moved live to Benguela, Huambo, Mocamedes and Luanda Provinces for their consumption, in the context of a plan which has yet to be set up at DINAPROPE's general manager level.

At the Ministry of Agriculture it is felt that Angola will not be able to cope with the worrisome situation created by the drought with only its own resources and that FAO assistance will be needed.

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ANGOLA

REVIEW OF AGRICULTURAL COOPERATIVES IN BENGUELA

Paris MARCHES TROPICAUX ET MEDITERRANEENS in French 6 Mar 81 pp 631-632

[Editorial: "Establishing Agricultural Cooperatives in Benguela Province"]

[Text] Under the supervision of the National Administration of Farming Cooperatives and Aid to Farmers (DNACA, according to the Portuguese abbreviation), agricultural cooperatives and rural associations in Benguela province practice two kinds of farming: annual crops (corn, sorghum, beans, vegetables) and perennial crops (pineapples, citrus fruits). The ANGOLA JORNAL recently studied this sector.

The training of farmers was done by the "rural action" group which serves as the driving belt between the authorities and the cooperatives and the producers' associations. The professional level of these "groups" is not always high, but many do the very best they can, and this makes up for any shortcomings. Training seminars are organized from time to time in order to improve the skills of the training personnel.

The marketing of products for the agricultural cooperatives is done exclusively through the National Company for Purchase and Distribution of Agricultural Products (ENCODIPA), which buys from the farmers and sells to the retailers. This system has its problems, particularly in transporting products, which are perishable and must be transported quickly. Another problem to be solved is the lack of industrial products (cloth, clothes, batteries, radios, etc.) for which these agricultural products are exchanged in a barter economy. On the other hand, these agricultural cooperatives must be given credit for successfully supplying on a regular basis the local pineapple canning factories.

It was suggested that the cooperatives supply directly the fruits and vegetables they produce, without using intermediaries. This opening up to the marketing sector--which goes beyond those included so far, namely planting and harvesting--can only be considered if the cooperatives are given the means for transportation and an adequate organization for sales and accounting, so that they are assured of good management, properly monitored.

There is also talk of giving the cooperatives bank financing for the purchase of tools, materials, fertilizers, etc. This will allow them to get away from the vicious cycle in which they are presently trapped: they do not produce because they do not have the right materials, which they do not have because they do not produce. In

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the opinion of the JORNAL DE ANGOLA one must, in any case, be optimistic about the future of the cooperatives. The plans of their supporters are many: they range from increasing permanent crops to exploiting modernized citrus orchards, as well as breeding small livestock such as poultry and pigs.

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ANGOLA

BRIEFS

EXPORT FORECASTS FOR 1981--It is anticipated that exports of goods and produce through the Central Angolana de Exportacao (coffee, diamonds, and oil, which go through other channels, are not included) will amount to about 140,000 tons for the current year, as opposed to a little over 80,000 tons for the previous year. Cement is about 85 percent of this tonnage, the balance being sisal and quartz. Angola's largest outlets are Nigeria, Portugal, The Federal Republic of Germany, and Sao Tome. [Text] [Paris MARCHES TROPICAUX ET MEDITERRANEENS in French 6 Mar 81 p 632] 9465

HUILA RURAL UNION ESTABLISHED--Antonio Franca Ndalú, member of the political department of the MPLA and secretary of the central committee for agriculture, livestock and fishing, recently presided over a ceremony in Lubango at which a rural union for Huila province was established. This rural union, created after those already set up in Malanje, Uije and Cuanza-sud provinces, has 27 cooperatives (5,487 cooperators) and 479 associations (97,958 associates). [Text] [Paris MARCHES TROPICAUX ET MEDITERRANEENS in French 6 Mar 81 p 632] 9465

AUSTRIAN MINING EQUIPMENT--The Austrian company Austromineral, a subsidiary of the Austrian steel consortium Voest-Alpine AG, will supply Angola and Mozambique with mining equipment needed for exploring mineral deposits and processing ores, as well as with the necessary know-how. Orders for Angola amount to about 200 million schillings (or about 64 million francs), and for Mozambique to about 55 million schillings (17.6 million French francs). [Text] [Paris MARCHES TROPICAUX ET MEDITERRANEENS in French 6 Mar 81 p 632] 9465

ALLEGED CUBAN RECOLONIZATION--Is the Angolan central plateau in the process of being recolonized? Some tens of Cuban volunteers settled with their families at the beginning of January in the rich province of Huambo where they took over the lands, villas and agricultural workers of the former Portuguese colonizers. In addition to their salaries as cooperantas and a risk bonus, they will reportedly keep half of the income produced by the harvest. [Text] [Paris JEUNE AFRIQUE in French 8 Apr 81 p 29]

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CENTRAL COMMITTEE POSTS--The Secretariat of the MPLA-Labor Party Central Committee has just been set up as follows: Jose Eduardo dos Santos, secretary for cadres; Lucio Lara, secretary for organization; Ambrosio Lukoki, secretary for ideology, information and culture; Juliao Mateus Paulo (Dino Matrosse), secretary for party activity in the defense and security area; Henrique de Carvalho Santos Onambwe, secretary for governmental judicial agencies; Roberto de Almeida, secretary for economic and social policy; Manuel Pedro Pacavira, secretary for the production sector; Afonso Van-Dunem Mbinda, secretary for external relations; and Ilidio Tome Alves Machado, secretary for civil service and finance. [Text] [Paris MARCHES TROPICAUX ET MEDITERRANEENS in French 27 Mar 81 p 855] 9631

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BOTSWANA

INTERVIEW WITH PRESIDENT MASIRE

LD061429 London THE FINANCIAL TIMES in English 6 Apr 81 p 23

[Interview with Dr Quett Masire, president of Botswana, by Quentin Peel and Michael Holman: date and place not given]

[Excerpt] Nearly ten months after he came to office it is clear that Dr Masire will pursue the pragmatic approach of his predecessor. In part it reflects his own judgment, but it also says something about Botswana's multi-party system and the nature of the ruling party itself: "Whatever policy prevailed under Sir Seretse," he told THE FINANCIAL TIMES, "was not just his own individual philosophy, but the philosophy of his party. And as of now I cannot foresee any major political or economic change in our strategy."

There certainly can be no change, he argues, in the country's major foreign policy issue--relations with neighbouring South Africa. Botswana gets around 85 percent of its imports, including oil, from there, he points out. "So sanctions against South Africa virtually means sanctions against Botswana"--hence Botswana's abstentions in the recent UN vote on the issue.

"I'm dead certain that if there were sanctions, the South Africans would pass them on to us first. If there is anything in short supply it is neighbouring black states that talk too loud at the Organisation of African Unity and the UN that suffer the consequences."

There are currently about 1,000 refugees in Botswana, mainly from South Africa, but their activities are strictly circumscribed. "We have come out very clearly to both the OAU and the UN that we are not in a position to allow Botswana to be used as a launching pad. Those who are jealous of our independence would use this as a pre-text for attacking us.

"To start with not many countries understood, but now most, if not all, do appreciate our position. Gaborone has no formal diplomatic links with Pretoria but Botswana carries out what has come to be called 'telephone diplomacy.' When things happen we pick up a phone and ask Pretoria: 'What are you up to?'"

If Botswana has to live with what the president describes as a "troublesome neighbour" at least there is relief on one border. Zimbabwe's independence last year meant an end to border incursions and other problems: "The 20,000 refugees that were here have now gone home. And while the war was on we never knew whether

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we would wake up one day to find the railway (run by Rhodesia Railways) was not operative because things had gone berserk in Rhodesia.

Nevertheless, the Rhodesian war left a mark. The Botswana defence force was created as a response to the incursions. Today the force totals some 2,500 men, on which P56M will be spent over the 1979-85 development plan period--a not insignificant burden in a country with a population of only 850,000.

Dr Masire argues that nearly double this will be spent on education--"I think this shows our priorities are right"--and much of the military spending is on the basic items required by a defence force, such as barracks: "It's not like South Africans are not spending even more money on something that already exists."

The president does not underestimate the difficulties that lie ahead if the planned targets for rural development and job creation are to be reached. The land is generally arid and school-leavers are finding it increasingly difficult to find jobs in the towns.

"First of all we thought the biggest obstacle was finance, but we have come to a point where an even bigger constraint is manpower. Rural development is skill-intensive and we need more people to implement projects scattered all over the country.

"And we have a comparatively new phenomenon. In the past we only had underemployment. Somebody may not have owned cattle, but he would be looking after them. Now we have people coming to Gaborone looking for jobs because they have no cattle of their own, while the man who does own cattle looks after them himself. Unemployment is becoming very pronounced hence our concern about rural development and job creation."

It is also one reason behind Botswana's efforts to expand the industrial sector and encouraging foreign investment. Foreign exchange regulations are liberal and the government does not demand half the equity in joint ventures--"but we do insist on equal representation on the board of management."

Unfortunately, says Dr Masire, "being a rather turbulent region, people are always visiting the iniquities of our neighbours upon us. We need to explain just where we are and what our future plans are. We have a team of consultants to help us see how we can improve our investment climate, and they will report later this year."

Dr Masire admits that Botswana is a popular destination for aid donors but insists that it remains a poor country. "It is a very deceptive situation, because a lot of money has poured in to develop the mines. But a lot of money is simply kept in the banks. It gives a false sense of abundance.

"People think every Botswana is affluent. We really are still a poor country thinking in terms of the individual Botswana, despite all the effort the government makes to see that what comes out of the mines is ploughed back into development in the rural area.

"Our problem is that there are so many priorities, and so few people to meet them."

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CAMEROON

BRIEFS

CANADIAN AID FOR PLANES--The Canadian Government has agreed to finance the Cameroonian Government's purchase of two DHC-5D Buffaloes at 23.1 million dollars. The Canada Export Development Corporation has granted a credit of 18.5 million dollars to the Cameroonian Government for this contract. [Text] [Paris LE MONITEUR DE L'AERONAUTIQUE in French Apr 81 p 8]

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CHAD

PRESIDENT GOUKOUNI'S SOUTHERN TOUR

Paris MARCHES TROPICAUX ET MEDITERRANEENS in French 27 Mar 81 p 845

[Text] Goukouni Weddeye, the president of Chad's Transition Government of National Union (GUNT), made a week-long tour in the country's southern region.

This was the president's first visit--he comes from Tibesti--in so-called "Sara" country where the desire to keep a separate identity in relation to Islamic Chad is evident. According to the FRENCH PRESS AGENCY, 70 million CFA francs were supposedly made available to organize this tour, which is of great political significance.

A special operation was set up to maintain security for the head of GUNT and the 80-odd people accompanying him. All of the ministers who come from the south had returned to their home territory to make preparations for receiving them, while most of the remaining ministers were part of the tour party.

During his meetings in the 5 southern prefectures, President Goukouni made remarks which were favorably received among the population, in particular about implementing the Lagos Agreements as a whole, organizing free elections, the secular character of the Chadian state, as well as how all civil servants will be paid their salaries as of the end of March.

President Goukouni also lamented the fact that Chad is administered by the different armed factions which make up the GUNT, and he reaffirmed the need for the territorial division by these factions among themselves to come to an end so that government authority can be established over the entire country.

As a sign of his placatory desire, Goukouni Weddeye announced that prisoners from the south (elements of the "Chadian Armed Forces" captured by FROLINAT in 1978 in Borkou-Ennedi-Tibesti) would be released in the near future and could return to the region they came from.

In addition, the president stated that there would be no merger between Chad and Libya and that there were neither Soviets nor East Germans in Chad.

Southern cadres expressed the desire to increase Chad's cooperation with other states, including France, and to consider the withdrawal of Libyan troops from Chadian territory.

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CHAD

UNITED NATIONS ECONOMIC AID

Paris MARCHES TROPICAUX ET MEDITERRANEENS in French 27 Mar 81 p 846

[Text] A UN mission which stayed a week during mid-March in Chad has just been examining possible forms of UN assistance to that country.

According to the FRENCH PRESS AGENCY's correspondent in N'Djamena the mission agreed in principle that assistance should be given quickly. After a period of 2 or 3 months, the UN could provide a contribution of 5 to 6 million dollars to set up mobile facilities which would allow N'Djamena to reestablish contacts with the outside. The UN could also decide to send a 3000 kw power unit to supply Chad's capital city with water and electricity.

In the health area, 1 million dollars of aid was their figure of what should be given to help with current needs in N'Djamena hospitals. However, the mission specified as a preliminary condition for this aid that consulting physicians be sent and that WHO representatives be reinstated. There is also allowance made for supplying medicines worth about 5 million dollars.

Similarly, the UN experts accepted in principle that 12,600 tons of grains should be given as food aid. The UN will also supply 500 tons of seeds for the next agricultural season in the country.

An informed source in N'Djamena emphasizes that none of these provisions can for the moment be considered as final binding decisions. In actual fact it is the UN secretary general who will decide on whether to implement them after being informed about the mission's report. The same source says that everything hinges on how Chad's internal situation evolves.

Before leaving N'Djamena, the mission's members went north of the capital to Massaguet and 250 km south to Bongor so they could see for themselves if there were peaceful conditions in the country. In a statement made in N'Djamena Mr Akhund, head of the delegation, said that all UN member countries favor rapid implementation of the last General Assembly's resolutions to aid Chad.

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CHAD

BRIEFS

CLASH ON FRONTIER--According to Hissein Habre's FAN (Northern Armed Forces), they were engaged in fierce combat with government troops supported by Libyans in the Abeche region on the Sudan-Chad border on 12 March. [Text] [Paris MARCHES TROPICAUX ET MEDITERRANEENS in French 27 Mar 81 p 790] 9631

EGYPTIAN ARMS SHIPMENTS--On 16 March Egypt acknowledged that it was supplying arms to Hissein Habre's Northern Armed Forces (FAN). Furthermore, while talking about the Libyan intervention in Chad, the Egyptian minister of foreign affairs, Kamal Hasan 'Ali, pointed out that Egypt and France had been having consultations on that subject "for a long time." [Text] [Paris MARCHES TROPICAUX ET MEDITERRANEENS in French 27 Mar 81 p 790] 9631

NEW CHIEF OF GENERAL STAFF--On 12 March President Sassou-Nguesso, Congo's chief of state and minister of national defense, officially presented the new chief of general staff of the APN (National People's Army), Lt Col Emmanuel Elenga, to the APN's troops and officers. Elenga succeeds Lt Col Raymond Damas Ngolo who is currently a minister assigned to the Defense Ministry. [Text] [Paris MARCHES TROPICAUX ET MEDITERRANEENS in French 27 Mar 81 p 792] 9631

FED ROAD AID--The European Development Fund [FED] is going to take part in repair work on the Sibite-Bihoua road in the Congo with a grant of 2.6 million ECU's. [Text] [Paris MARCHES TROPICAUX ET MEDITERRANEENS in French 27 Mar 81 p 792] 9631

FAC FINANCING AGREEMENTS--The French minister of cooperation and the Congo have just signed two financing agreements in the Aid and Cooperation Fund (FAC) context totaling 148 million CFA francs (2,960,000 French francs) related to the agronomic research aid project and FAC's aid to Marien Ngouabi University for the 1980-1981 school year. [Text] [Paris MARCHES TROPICAUX ET MEDITERRANEENS in French Mar 81 p 792] 9631

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PRESIDENT TOURS INTERIOR--The president of Chad's Transitional National Union Government [GUNT], Mr Goukouni Oueddei, will tour the Chadian interior starting on 10 March. The last tour of this type for a Chadian chief of state goes back to 1978, with General Malloum. This decision was made at a council of ministers meeting where concrete measures were also adopted to encourage the demilitarization of Ndjamen, and where it was decided to ratify the Lome Convention II, which links the EEC and the ACP [African Caribbean and Pacific] countries. Concerning the demilitarization of Ndjamen, the GUNT decided to allocate a sum of 100 million CFA Fr to the Joint Military Commission responsible for that question. This major financial effort for a country which is in default on payments shows the full importance which the GUNT attaches to the implementation of its decisions in this area. [Text] [Paris MARCHES TROPICAUX ET MEDITERRANEENS in French 6 Mar 81 p 621]

FRANC ZONE MEMBERSHIP--On 21 March in Dakar Michel Kosnaye, Chadian minister of economy, confirmed Chad's desire not to leave the franc zone after he stated that position at the conference of ministers from zone member states which was held 19 March in the capital of Senegal. Kosnaye stated that his country was anxious to participate in the Dakar meeting in order to clearly register this desire to remain a zone member. [Text] [Paris MARCHES TROPICAUX ET MEDITERRANEENS in French 27 Mar 81 p 846] 9631

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CONGO

BRIEFS

EEC LOAN--The EEC has awarded a loan of about 54 million CFA Fr to the Congolese National Development Bank (BNDC) for initial financing of a program of "Technical Assistance to the BNDC." [Text] [Paris MARCHES TROPICAUX ET MEDITERRANEENS in French 6 Mar 81 p 623] [COPYRIGHT: Rene Moreux et Cie. Paris 1981] 9516

FISH, FORESTRY DEVELOPMENT FINANCING--The Congo and two international organizations, UNPD and the FAO, have signed draft agreements in Brazzaville for a total of 914 million CFA Fr, the Congolese information agency reports. The proposal signed with UNPD, which is for 238 million CFA Fr, concerns development of rural fishing, and the second, with the FAO, for a total of 676 million CFA Fr, concerns the field of forest development. [Text] [Paris MARCHES TROPICAUX ET MEDITERRANEENS in French 6 Mar 81 p 623] [COPYRIGHT: Rene Moreux et Cie. Paris 1981] 9516

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ETHIOPIA

VIGNOLO REPORTS GRADUAL VICTORY OF ERITREAN 'REALITIES'

Milan CORRIERE DELLA SERA in Italian 11 Apr 81 p 3

[Article by Mino Vignolo: "Eritrea Normalized With 'Realism'"]

[Excerpts] Massawa--The scars of the war are still visible in the poorest and most populous district of Massawa, the city on the Red Sea that Italians, once upon a time, used to proudly call "the gateway of the empire." Two years have gone by since the violent battles opposing Ethiopian soldiers and Eritrean guerrillas, but the signs are still there, raw and fresh as if the battles had taken place only yesterday.

Together with Keren, Massawa is the city that suffered the most; however, it is also the city where the burden of fear is least noticeable. There is no curfew since entrance to the city is easily controlled and guard posts are fewer than elsewhere.

In Asmara, the capital of the province, the attention of the Ethiopian forces seems more vigilant and curfew is observed beginning at 1900 hours "as a precautionary measure." This is a city which, in contrast to Massawa, bears no visible scars of the war, but it is a city that has experienced suffering. Occupied militarily by the Mengistu troops and besieged by the Eritrean guerrillas, Asmara lived through a nightmare for a long time and is only now beginning to breathe again. The "pacification campaign," as it is called by the Addis Ababa government, has at least achieved this initial result: in Eritrean cities, the people are learning to live again. Maj Dawitt Wolde Giorgis, who is in charge of the political sector in Eritrea, received me in Asmara. He makes himself very clear: "One cannot make exceptions for Eritrea: provinces are equal in rights and duties. The principle enunciated in the program of the Ethiopian revolution, which establishes a certain autonomy in internal affairs, is valid for all 14 provinces." This program specifies that "each ethnic group will have the right to determine the content of political, economic and social life, to use its own language and elect its own leaders and administrators for internal entities." Up to now, only the linguistic clause has been applied, but it is too soon to bring judgment since there is still a de facto cease-fire in effect. There is no agreement between the warring factions and no guarantee that the fight will not start again. Nevertheless, despite the fragility of the truce, a step has been taken in the direction of peace, at least in the political and psychological field. A "pacification campaign" means that the Addis Ababa government has chosen the way of persuasion and not that of vengeance and repression.

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- Dawitt, a man who "counts" today in Ethiopia, says: "It is important to win over the minds and the hearts, and we are slowly succeeding. All provincial administrators are Eritreans, and many Eritreans occupy positions of responsibility in the capital." A general amnesty has been proclaimed for repentant guerrillas, who are sent to special rehabilitation centers where they receive political training for 2 or 3 months. They are then allowed to return to their families and normal life. We visited one of these centers in the vicinity of Asmara. The inmates are all quite young. They all declared themselves victims of distorted propaganda. Perhaps the presence of some COPWE members near me was a bit of a concern.

Even if the Eritrean question remains open and it is not right to draw hasty conclusions, we have a feeling, confirmed by shreds of witness accounts gathered here and there: the great majority of the population is tired from 20 years of war, death and destruction. Realism is prevailing over friendly feelings toward the guerrillas, who could even be sons, brothers or sisters.

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GABON

CCCE GRANTS URANIUM, PROCESSING DAM LOANS

Paris MARCHES TROPICAUX ET MEDITERRANEENS in French 13 Mar 81 p 683

[Article: "7.6 Billion CFA Francs in Loans From the Central Fund"]

[Text] The representatives of the French Central Fund for Economic Cooperation [CCCE] in Libreville were reminded that this body has recently granted two loans to Gabon, the total amount of which is 7.62 billion CFA [African Financial Community] francs.

At its meeting of 18 December last, the supervisory council of the CCCE decided to allocate 7 billion CFA francs for the partial financing of new treatment installations for COMUF [Franceville Uranium Mining Company] uranium, as well as for the expansion of the Poubara dam, in the Haut Ogooue. The loan, which concerns sums in the "first" (soft conditions) and "second window," was granted at an average interest rate of 11.6 percent.

On the other hand, on 15 February the supervisory council allocated 620 million CFA francs for the partial financing of a supplementary program of cocoa trails in the Woleu Ntem. It concerns a "first window" loan at 5.5 percent, repayable in 13 years with a 5 year deferment, comparable to the 600 million CFA franc loan which had already been granted by the CCCE in 1976.

On 31 December 1980, the sum of CCCE credits to Gabon amounted to 28.8 billion CFA francs, 12.9 billion of which to the state of Gabon.

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GHANA

BRIEFS

TEXAS PACIFIC OIL EXPLORATION -- The Texas Pacific Corporation has committed itself to making a study of the lagoon basin of Keta, with a view to begin drilling operations there this year. While making this announcement, the Ghanaian Government specified that it intends to aid petroleum companies by providing them with all facilities necessary for their prospecting activities. [Text] [Paris MARCHES TROPICAUX ET MEDITERRANEENS in French 13 Mar 81 p 679] 8463

TEMA PORT IMPROVEMENTS -- Speaking to the parliament on 18 February, the Ghanaian minister of fuel and energy, Mr Frantz Wulff-Tagoe, announced the government's intention to develop the port of Tema in order to make it accessible to the largest oil tankers and to add an asphalt manufacturing plant to the refinery. Negotiations to this effect are apparently already in progress with foreign investors. At the present time, the port can only accomodate tankers not exceeding 30,000 tons. The planned alterations would allow it to accomodate 100,000 ton tankers. When asked also about the domestic consumption of fuel, the minister responded that it was currently as follows: more than 20 million liters of diesel oil; approximately 20 million liters of high grade and more than a dozen million liters of kerosine. With regard to imports of crude from Libya, he assured that the difference of opinion which had arisen with that country last November (MARCHES TROPICAUX ET MEDITERRANEENS of 21 November, p 3099) had had no effect at all on deliveries. [Text] [Paris MARCHES TROPICAUX ET MEDITERRANEENS in French 13 Mar 81 p 679] 8463

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GUINEA

BRIEFS

COOPERATION WITH INDIA VIEWED--From 16 to 20 March Ahmed Sekou Toure, the Guinean chief of state, made an official visit to India at the head of a delegation of 20. The two parties discussed at ministerial level the possibility of Indian participation in the billion-dollar Konkoure hydroelectric project and in the areas of road construction, small-scale industry, rural development, and railroads. In addition, on 19 March Guinea proposed collaboration with India in the area of prospecting for, production of and trade in diamonds, and in precious and semi-precious stones, in the course of talks in New Delhi between the Guinean minister of foreign trade and his Indian counterpart. A delegation of Indian experts will go to Guinea in the near future to discuss prospects for cooperation. Sanjiva Reddy, the president of the Republic of India, and Indira Gandhi, the prime minister, accepted the invitation to make an official visit to Guinea at an undetermined time. [Text] [Paris MARCHES TROPICAUX ET MEDITERRANEENS in French 27 Mar 81 p 837] 9631

URANIUM EXPLOITATION--During a meeting in Conakry on 13 March two groups of potential partners for the Guinean Government in Guinea's uranium mining program were formed. The first group, which will be involved in the area of uranium deposits in the south-eastern part of Guinea, includes the government of Nigeria and companies from West Germany, Yugoslavia, Belgium and possibly Canada. The second group, which will be involved in the south central zone (Los Island and the Kindia, Mamou and Dabola regions), is made up of companies from West Germany, Romania, Switzerland and the United States. Negotiations are being carried out within these groups with a view to arriving at an agreement with the Guinean Government at the next meeting set for around the end of April or the beginning of May. This agreement is intended to lay out specifics regarding the names of participating companies, the distribution will be financed. [Text] [Paris MARCHES TROPICAUX ET MEDITERRANEENS in French 27 Mar 81 p 837] 9631

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GUINEA-BISSAU

OIL, BAUXITE, PHOSPHATE FIGURE IN DEVELOPMENT PLANS

Paris MARCHES TROPICAUX ET MEDITERRANEENS in French 27 Mar 81 p 837

[Article: "Oil Exploration Starting Up Again"]

[Text] Since the coup which toppled President Luis Cabral, the International Development Association (IDA, the World Bank affiliate) has made a \$6.8 million credit available to Guinea-Bissau for oil prospecting.

The exploration is slated to be carried out by the British company DIGICON on Guinea-Bissau's continental shelf excluding the two zones which are the subject of litigation with Senegal and Guinea-Conakry.

The Guinea-Bissau Government has a \$180,000 share in this IDA-financed project which consists of determining the quality and volume of petroleum deposits which have been discovered in order to see if exploiting them is commercially profitable.

The British involved in prospecting have available to them the mass of documents which French, Portuguese and American firms had collected during earlier prospecting efforts. These firms in fact recently agreed to hand over the documents in their possession to the Bissau Government.

But oil is not Guinea-Bissau's only mineral resource. In fact, prospecting efforts are underway for bauxite deposits, with assistance from the USSR, and for phosphate, with France's collaboration.

In addition, it is anticipated that mining the bauxite deposits in the southeastern part of the country will involve building a dam on the Corrubal River for energy production and building an ore tanker port at Buba which could be used jointly with Senegal, Mali and Guinea-Conakry.

The reorganization of Guinea-Bissau's economy, currently being studied in one of the committees formed after the coup, is an indication that the country is going to try to profit more from its natural resources, particularly wood (20,000 tons in 1979) and fish, in order to improve its trade balance, which showed a deficit of \$45 million in 1979.

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KENYA

INDIAN COMMUNITY MORE SECURE

Paris MARCHES TROPICAUX ET MEDITERRANEENS in French 6 Mar 81 p 625

[Article: "Indian Community in Kenya Reassured Following Presidential Trip to New Delhi"]

[Excerpts] Beyond its positive aspects in terms of plans for cooperation and reciprocal exchanges, President Moi's trip to New Delhi had a major impact on the Indian community in Kenya, (some 100,000 persons) who felt further reassured by it. The community had in fact nourished the most dire anxieties at the time when Uganda's Idi Amin Dada bent his efforts to chasing out all nationals of Asiatic origin. It feared then that the contagion of xenophobia might spread into Kenya. And in fact it was not far off the mark. While not suffering the prompt treatment that was practiced in Uganda, many Kenyan Indians in commerce and business did have to emigrate to Great Britain with their British passports, to yield place to the Africans, in the context of a degree of Africanization decreed by the late President Kenyatta. Shortly after assuming his duties and pursuant to the fall of the Ugandan dictator, the new Kenyan president applied himself to beginning to reassure the Asiatics of his country, emphasizing the freedom he intended to allow for the establishment of businesses. Their departure, moreover, had harmful effects on the economy.

So they returned, more confident, in a climate where tolerance once more reigned. One sees an example of this tolerance in the most recent legislative elections, where a deputy of Indian origin, M.K. Gautama, was elected in one of the districts in the capital city (MTM of 7 December 1979, p 3407). The investments and technical assistance that India is going to bring to Kenya, as well as the cultural and educational exchanges to the two countries, will contribute still more to reassuring the local Indian community, for whom the President's trip to New Delhi will remain a major event.

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KENYA

BRIEFS

INDIAN COOPERATION--During a 1-week visit he just made to India at the head of an important delegation of 75 people, the Kenyan chief of state signed a series of bilateral accords intended to promote cooperation and exchanges between the two countries. These accords cover the fields of education, culture, technical and economic cooperation, and trade. India also agreed to train Kenyan technicians in the fields of defense, communications, and electronic equipment. The two countries will also explore the possibilities of joint enterprises in the sectors of steel-making and primary medications, while India will establish centers for development and electronic research in Kenya. A delegation of Indian experts should soon be coming to Nairobi to evaluate in the field the possibilities of going ahead with these projects and decide on any supplementary technical assistance. Kenya also proposed cooperation with private Indian firms for the provision and assembly of cement-works. [Text] [Paris MARCHES TROPICAUX ET MEDITERRANEENS in French 6 Mar 81 p 625] [COPYRIGHT: Rene Moreux et Cie. Paris 1981] 9516

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MALI

BRIEFS

PLANNING COUNCIL ESTABLISHED--On 28 February, a Higher Council of the Plan was created in Mali, with the intent, according to the law, to "define the objectives of the plan based on directives from the Democratic Union of the Malian People" (UDPM, the only party), "to approve the projects of the plan developed by the planning authorities, to follow up on the execution of the plan, and to approve necessary adjustments." The head of state is chairman of the Higher Council of the Plan. [Text] [Paris MARCHES TROPICAUX ET MEDITERRANEENS in French 6 Mar 81 p 614] 9465

AGRICULTURAL BANK ESTABLISHED--The National Agricultural Development Bank (BNDA) was established on 28 February with the Malian government as the major partner. This new bank "plans to give technical or financial assistance for the accomplishment of any project that promotes the rural development of Mali. In this capacity it intervenes either in its own interest or in that of the state or public agencies." [Text] [Paris MARCHES TROPICAUX ET MEDITERRANEENS in French 6 Mar 81 p 614] 9465

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MOZAMBIQUE

REPORTED DISSIDENT THREAT, DIVERGENCE TROUBLE NATION

Paris MARCHES TROPICAUX ET MEDITERRANEENS in French 27 Mar 81 p 856

[Article: "Maputo Regime Battling Its Armed Opposition and Internal Divergence"]

[Text] Nearly 6 years after independence began, forces hostile to President Samora Machel's regime continue to emerge in the heart of Mozambique, while a serious divergence of opinion seems to be emerging within FRELIMO itself regarding possible strengthening of ties with Moscow.

There are indications from a well-informed Western source that activities of underground members of the National Resistance Movement (MRN) have picked up a certain amount in intensity over the last few months. The result is to refute official allegations about its having been wiped out during a vast military operation carried out last July in the mountainous Sitatonga massif (Manica Province) near the border with Zimbabwe.

The road linking Beira to Maputo "is not safe," and goods transport takes place under the protection of military convoys since ambushes are frequent. Similarly, the railway line between Beira and Chimoio has also been subjected to recent attacks on the part of MRN members.

According to news stories published in Johannesburg, the MRN claims these days to have about 10,000 "well trained and well equipped" guerrilla fighters. Since Major Andre Matsangaisse's death (in July 1980 at the time of the raid by regular Mozambican troops), these forces are said to be led by Messrs Afonso Jacamo, known as Dhlakama, Raul Manuel Domingos, and Jose Domingos. In official circles in Mozambique it is asserted that the MRN is actively supported by South Africa which is said to have even set up training camps for this purpose in Transvaal Province.

In addition, the good relations existing between Maputo and Moscow are apparently not unanimously approved of within FRELIMO and even within the cabinet. Persistent rumors are circulating in Maputo about divisions which are said to exist at the highest levels of the government regarding whether it is advisable to quarrel seriously with the United States by so vigorously denouncing the famous "CIA plot."

The United States has poured around \$85 million into Mozambique during the last 5 years and several officials are said to fear at present that Washington may "cut off Mozambique's means of subsistence" to respond to the recent expulsion of American diplomats stationed in Maputo (C.F. MARCHES TROPICAUX ET MEDITERRANEENS, Issue No. 1844, 13 March, p 694).

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Furthermore, experts observe that at least in the economic area President Samora Machel's margin for maneuvering is extremely limited when you consider Mozambique's extreme dependence on neighboring South Africa.

Recent figures show that the wages paid to some 35,000 Mozambican nations outside their country in South Africa (where most of them work in the mines) plus the amounts of money paid by Pretoria to use the Maputo ore tanker port and electricity from the Cabora Bassa Dam represent around 40 percent of the new country's foreign exchange resources. In addition, Soviet aid takes the form mostly of trucks, public works equipment and engineering equipment provided free or at competitive prices.

Finally, in the food area it is from South Africa that Mozambique buys hundreds of thousands of tons of corn a year which it needs.

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MOZAMBIQUE

ADF CITRUS PROJECT FINANCING

Paris MARCHES TROPICAUX ET MEDITERRANEENS in French 27 Mar 81 p 856

[Article: "A Loan For Citrus Development"]

[Text] The African Development Fund (ADF) has granted an 8.9 million UCF [United Community Funds] loan (approximately 2,259 million CFA francs) to the People's Republic of Mozambique for financing the citrus development project. The loan is to be paid back over 50 years with payments deferred for 10 years.

The project's primary objective is to develop new citrus groves by replacing old groves where the trees are diseased so that citrus exports can continue to earn foreign exchange for Mozambique. The project also has the goal of creating jobs in the area where it will be carried out and to give proof of the development potential offered by citrus agriculture.

The project consists of developing 1000 hectares of land into citrus groves irrigated by sprinklers. The project's costs are estimated at 13.5 million UCF; they include 8.9 million UCF for foreign exchange costs and 4.6 million UCF for local costs. The project will be financed jointly by the ADF and the Mozambican Government. The ADF loan will be used to finance 100 percent of the foreign exchange costs needed for the project, that is, 65 percent of the total costs.

Project implementation will be stretched out over a period of 5 years and should start up in 1981. The implementing agency is the National Citrus Company (EEC) in Maputo.

All goods and services except for buildings and locally manufactured goods will be purchased via international tenders in accordance with ADF standard procedures in this area.

Including the additional production unit financed by ADF (this one will be located in Timanguene, in the Magube District), the EEC will have 2,200 hectares under cultivation next year. Last year the company exported 11,500 tons of citrus.

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MOZAMBIQUE

BRAZILIAN AGRICULTURAL COOPERATION

Paris MARCHES TROPICAUX ET MEDITERRANEENS in French 6 Mar 81 p 632

[Editorial: "A Plan For the Irrigation of 80,000 Hectares by Geotecnica, a Brazilian Company"]

[Text] The second phase of plans for an industrial complex, developed by the Brazilian company Geotecnica and which is to be built in the Bue Maria region, in the hydro-graphic basin of Pungue in the Mozambican province of Sofala, was begun this year. The project in question will be continued next year and will cost almost \$4.8 million.

The plans call for the construction of a 60m high irrigation dam and the production of electrical power. A soil analysis was done and an area of 140,000 hectares was demarcated, of which 80,000 hectares will benefit from a planned irrigation system. Banana plantations--their fruits earmarked for export--will be established in this area. A pilot operation, on 1,000 hectares, will be immediately set up, making it possible to produce bananas as early as 1972 [as published]. The bulbs are kept in nursery gardens and are in the care of one unit of the agricultural department.

A detailed soil analysis of the remaining 79,000 hectares is under way. The effect of floods in the future dam zone is also being studied, as well as the use of water resources for irrigation.

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MOZAMBIQUE

BRIEFS

FISHING SECTOR'S GOALS UNMET -- For the past year, the overall objective of the fishing sector, established by the central state plan in Mozambique, was to achieve a production of 13,000 tons. The actual level of production achieved was only 7,200 tons, that is to say that only 55 percent of the objective was reached. These figures were made public by Mr Joaquim Tenreiro de Almeida, secretary of state for fishing, on the occasion of the meeting of the enlarged advisory council. The delay with regard to the plan was the result of technical difficulties encountered by the EMOPESCA [expansion unknown], MOSOPESCA [expansion unknown] and PESCAMAR [expansion unknown] companies, due to the shortage of fishing boats. [Text] [Paris MARCHES TROPICAUX ET MEDITERRANEENS in French 13 Mar 81 p 694] 8463

USSR AGRICULTURAL COOPERATION--The Soviet company Selkhospromexport is preparing a plan for the development of the Limpopo Valley. This company must first study the viability and the organization of a plan for irrigation and water drainage, as well as the building of dams and canals. Selkhospromexport will then go on to implement the plan by building agricultural and industrial complexes, housing for the workers, and in establishing the infrastructure needed. The preparation of this plan, which should last 42 months, involves 150 specialists from different fields. [Text] [Paris MARCHES TROPICAUX ET MEDITERRANEENS in French 6 Mar 81 p 632] 9465

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NIGER

RESULTS OF GALLEY'S VISIT

Paris MARCHES TROPICAUX ET MEDITERRANEENS in French 27 Mar 81 p 786

[Article: "Robert Galley's Niamey Visit: Development of Cooperation with France"]

[Text] Robert Galley, French minister of cooperation and of defense, made an official visit to Niger 7-11 March. The minister was received twice by President Seyni Kountche.

Galley made the statement that their meeting dealt with the whole range of cooperation between the two countries, in particular the Kandadji dam project, the price of uranium, the decline of which he said was "worrying" for France as well as for Niger, and the development of Nigerien television.

On the subject of the Kandadji project, the usefulness of which was questioned during the lenders' meeting held in February in Niamey, Galley stressed that France continues to attach great importance to it.

He said, "France was committed to the Kandadji dam from the start. We consider the Kandadji dam to be an indispensable element in Niger's development, in electrical power development as well as its enormous irrigation potential which undoubtedly could make it possible for Niger to achieve self-sufficiency in food."

With a 1.4 billion cubic meter capacity creating a 230 square km lake, this dam structure is meant to provide a regulated water flow and allow 140,000 hectares in the Niger valley to be irrigated.

Regarding television, President Kountche and the French minister discussed ways to make sure it will cover Niger's entire area in the years to come.

Galley also said that President Kountche feels that French and international aid efforts ought to be modified to take Niger's actual situation better into account since Niger's development efforts are in danger of slowing and even of stopping because of the fall in the international price of uranium.

Galley added that President Kountche would also like to direct the attention of France and other countries to the fact that Niger still has a difficult food situation and therefore needs food aid.

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The French minister also had a meeting with his Nigerien counterpart, Daouda Diallo, and the two signed a financing agreement involving the sum of 4 million French francs (200 million CFA francs). This amount will provide for the outfitting of four district maternity hospitals and five rural dispensaries as well as the building and outfitting of a Mother and Child Welfare Center and a maternity hospital in Niamey.

On 9 March France and Niger signed a financial aid agreement for 28.7 million French francs (1,435 million CFA francs) slated for keeping up payments on a loan made by the Central Fund for Economic Cooperation for 72.6 million (3,630 million CFA francs). This was one of France's special contributions to Niger's National Investment Fund for 1981.

The French Government has already made an effort in this direction by buying 600 tons of additional uranium on terms which will allow payment into Niger's investment budget of a sum of 4,500 million CFA francs, which brings France's overall financial assistance to the fund in 1981 to 8,130 million CFA francs.

We note further in the context of Franco-Nigerien cooperation that a decree signed by President Seyni Kountche authorized the Nigerien Government to borrow a sum of 3,630 million CFA francs from the Central Fund for Economic Cooperation (CCCE) in the form of special assistance to finance several development projects. In particular it is a question of telecommunications development (1 billion CFA francs) and a capital holding in SONICAR, the Anou Araren Nigerien Coal Company (1,320 million CFA francs).

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NIGER

NATIONAL POULTRY PROGRAM DEVELOPED

Paris MARCHES TROPICAUX ET MEDITERRANEENS in French 27 Mar 81 p 840

[Text] With a view to meeting Niger's poultry needs, the Animal Industry and Livestock Service has worked out a National Poultry Development Program.

The program provides for changing the poultry division into the National Poultry Development Office. Also, in addition to setting up the up-to-date Goudel poultry center which will be provided with a large-capacity incubator for hatching one-day chicks, the program seeks to bring new techniques to the Maradi and Mirriah poultry centers and also to establish secondary centers at Dosso, Gaya, Konni, Tahoua, Agadez, Mainé and Arlit. Poultry producer cooperatives are also to be established around major urban centers.

The program for setting up the Goudel poultry center extends over 5 years. Expected production will be 448,000 chickens and 4.8 million eggs in the first year and will move up to 1.5 million chickens and nearly 20 million eggs per year. The program will probably cost more than 1 billion CFA francs. Nigerien Government participation will amount to 205 million CFA francs from 1976 to 1981. The Trust Fund share in 1979 was 45 million and the UNCDF [United Nations Capital Development Fund] put in 631,000 dollars this year.

Finally, we note that the new Niamey poultry products factory has been in operation since October 1980. The SONAL [expansion unknown] farm's plant has carried out its first trials and its current production capacity is 2.5 tons an hour.

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NIGER

BRIEFS

BELGIAN FINANCIAL AID--Belgium: Financial Aid of 700 Million CFA. Belgium on 20 February provided Niger financial assistance worth 100 million Belgian Fr (14 million French Fr). The aid is to be paid back over 30 years without interest, with a grace period of 10 years. This loan is destined for two priority projects: improving the salt-marsh and constructing a high-tension line to bring electricity from the capital city Niamey to the Say region where major hydroelectric works are in progress. [Text] [Paris MARCHES TROPICAUX ET MEDITERRANEENS in French 6 Mar 81 p 617] [COPYRIGHT: Rene Moreux et Cie. Paris 1981] 9516

FRENCH LOAN--On 17 March the Central Fund for Economic Cooperation and the Nigerien minister of finance signed a loan agreement involving 72.6 million French francs, which is 3.630 billion CFA francs. The loan is a special French contribution to Niger's National Investment Fund for 1981 as a supplement to regular operations. Of the total, 1 billion CFA francs will be used in telecommunications development, 1.32 billion will go to the Nigerien Coal Company's (SONICAR's) capital stock, and 1.31 billion will be for rural development. [Text] [Paris MARCHES TROPICAUX ET MEDITERRANEENS in French 27 Mar 81 p 840] 9631

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RWANDA

EEC AID TO RWANDA DESCRIBED

Paris MARCHES TROPICAUX ET MEDITERRANEENS in French 13 Mar 81 p 688

[Text] The second Lome Agreement and the fifth European Development Fund (EDF) became effective on 1 January 1981. The first four EDFs covered the period from 1958 to 1980.

From the outset, Rwanda has received aid from the EEC in the form of subsidies and from the fourth EDF through special loans.

Altogether, and under EDF 1 to 4, as of 31 December 1980 Rwanda had been granted cumulative aid of 103.9 million European units of account representing 6.2 billion Rwandan francs.

This aid was earmarked for rural development (33.50 percent), energy (37 percent), highway projects (14.70 percent), education and training (11.30 percent) and other programs (3.50 percent).

Rural development includes the expansion of tea growing and construction of a leaf processing plant, promotion of pyrethrum growing with the installation of blossom drying centers, planting of coffee trees and the settlement of families on agricultural sites.

The energy infrastructure has received funds for construction of the Mukungwa hydroelectric power plant and electric power transmission lines in various areas. Highway projects have included 153 km of roads and one bridge.

Under the fourth EDF, the European Investment Bank granted a loan of 3 million units of account to finance the tin foundry built by the Mining Company of Rwanda, a mixed company; the plant should go into operation sometime this year.

Since 1976, the EEC has also helped to finance nongovernmental organizations operating in Rwanda. This aid has included 28 projects and totaled 205 million Rwandan francs (health care, education, rural development, water supply, electrification, aid to the handicapped, social works, etc.) From 1973 to 1980, the EEC participated in financing food assistance to Rwanda (wheat, flour, powdered skim milk and butterfat).

Under the fifth EDF, a plan for financial and technical cooperation in Rwanda was signed in Kigali in January 1980.

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- Under this plan, EEC aid will be between 72 and 80 million units of account, which is equivalent to 9 to 10 billion Rwandan francs, for staggered programs to the end of February 1985.

The sectoral distribution of EEC aid is as follows: rural development, 38 percent; education and training, 14 percent; highway projects, 22 percent; energy, 10 percent; technical cooperation, 5 percent; microindustry, 2.50 percent; promotion of small and medium-sized businesses, 1 percent; other programs and reserves, 7.50 percent.

Some projects have been suspended for the time being: the Bugesera water supply, equipment for the Butare medical school and further improvements for the Ruhengeri school.

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SENEGAL

DIOUF NOTES ECONOMIC PROSPECTS FOR 1981

Paris MARCHES TROPICAUX ET MEDITERRANEENS in French 27 Mar 81 p 835

[Text] In a statement made on 17 March before the Senegalese Economic and Social Council, Abdou Diouf, president of the republic of Senegal, pointed out that Senegal's economic prospects for 1981 "are not shaping up under the most favorable auspices."

According to him, this situation is the result of the world economic crisis and the drought's disastrous effects on agricultural and industrial production in 1980. The consequences of last year's terrible climatic conditions on peanut production are even more serious. According to Diouf it is possible that production will not exceed 200,000 tons, while it reaches 1,000,000 tons in good years. Diouf pointed out that value added in agricultural production declined 20 percent in 1980 and that the primary sector overall went down 14 percent.

As for the industrial sector, which grew 12 percent in 1979, it declined 17 percent. In 1980 oil mills alone registered a 48 percent decrease in activity because of the bad season for peanuts. This bad season involved a substantial decline in peanut product exports (18 billion CFA francs compared to 42 billion in 1979). Thus it contributed to the balance of trade deficit, assessed at 96 billion francs. Diouf added that it was possible to limit the balance of payments deficit to 13 billion francs (compared to 25 billion in 1979) thanks to external aid and particularly to France's assistance amounting to more than 60 billion francs.

In addition, the chief of state announced an increase in tax on value added (TVA), the establishment of compulsory withholding from wages and income, and improved tax collection in order to compensate for the expected decline in 1981 tax receipts.

Diouf stressed that Senegal's Sixth Development Plan, which begins next July, provides for 463 billion CFA francs of investment: 24 percent of this sum will be devoted to the primary sector, 34 percent to the secondary sector, 22 percent to the tertiary sector, and 20 percent to the quaternary sector (a quarter of which is for education). Diouf pointed out that the rural sector was going to be re-organized with a view to "freeing the rural environment from the yoke of the bureaucracy and from inordinate supervision," and that a special water use plan would be started up, including the construction of dams, borehole drilling, and well digging as well as preparing land areas for irrigated agriculture.

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SENEGAL

EUROPEAN AID IN FINANCING OF CHEMICAL INDUSTRIES

Paris MARCHES TROPICAUX ET MEDITERRANEENS in French 6 Mar 81 p 613

[Article--passages enclosed in slantlines printed in italics]

[Text] The /European Investment Bank (BEI),/ the European Community's Banking institution for longterm financing, has provided the Republic of Senegal with assistance having an overall exchange value totaling 5.3 billion CFA Fr (17.7 million counting units) in contributions to the construction of an industrial complex which includes, on the one hand, units for the manufacture of sulphuric acid and phosphoric acid near the Taiba Phosphate mine quarry, 50 km from Dakar, and on the other hand installations for the manufacture of fertilizer in the free zone.

This industrial complex, /Chemical Industries of Senegal (ICS),/ which should go into service in mid-1985, contains equipment able to produce more than 560,000 tons of sulphuric acid, 220,000 tons of phosphoric acid as well as 240,000 tons of fertilizer per year, a thermal power station with a 13-megawatt turbo generator, storage and handling installations and various auxiliary equipment. The total cost of the investment is estimated at 56 billion CFA Fr: this is Senegal's biggest industrial project.

The production, one-third of which will be marketed in the form of phosphoric acid and the remainder in the form of solid fertilizers, will assure the profitable exploitation of a waste product (schlamms) previously unused in phosphate production.

The Senegalese state is a principal shareholder in the ICS company, along with the Republic of the Ivory Coast, the /Islamic Development Bank/ and various companies providing technical assistance for the completion of these investments, which were already involved in providing for the exploitation of the phosphate mine /Senegalese Phosphate Company of Taiba)/. Created in 1976 following a feasibility study, the ICS company provided additional research before being entrusted with making the investment a reality.

To assist in the realization of this complex, which will provide significant foreign currency dividends, BEI first provided two financial packages based on the first Lome Convention:

--A loan of 9 million counting units (some 217 billion CFA) from its own resources (that is, essentially, the product of its loans on the capital markets). This loan was provided to the ICS company for 15 years at 8 percent interest, taking into account an interest discount from the resources of the /European Development Fund./

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--A conditional loan of 614 million counting units (close to 1.9 billion CFA) to the state of Senegal, for a maximum duration of 20 years at 2 percent interest, in order to cover a part of its shares in the capital.

The BEI also accorded a second conditional loan of 2.3 million counting units (close to 690 million CFA) to the state of Senegal on the same conditions and with the same intent.

/This loan is BEI's first operation in the framework of the second Lome Convention./ The two conditional loans were provided from the risk capital called for by the two conventions and managed by BEI in its capacity as mandatory of the European Community. Finally, a fourth loan for the same projects is anticipated in the next few months.

The /World Bank/ and the /International Finance Company (FSI),/ the /African Development Bank (ABD),/ the /Arab Bank for African Development (BADEA)/ and the /Central Fund for Economic Cooperation/ (French) are also participating in the financing of these investments.

The BEI was already involved in preparation of this project in 1978 when it accorded a conditional loan of 200,000 counting units, also on risk capital, for the completion of feasibility studies.

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SENEGAL

NEW OIL MILL OPENED

Paris MARCHES TROPICAUX ET MEDITERRANEENS in French 27 Mar 81 p 836

[Article: "SEIB: Inauguration of the New Oil Mill--A 10.7 Billion CFA Franc Investment"]

[Text] On 20 March Abdou Diouf, president of Senegal, inaugurated the new Baol Electrical and Industrial Company (SEIB) industrial unit in Diourbel.

The oil mill's first stone was laid by President Senghor in 1978 and it has required 8.5 billion CFA francs of investment, which has been provided thanks to an internal company fund and a local financial credit as well as another credit from the Central Fund for Economic Cooperation.

Since the Djourbel power station even together with the Kaolack plant is not able to supply enough power for the industrial complex, the developers have built a thermo-electric power plant, which burns peanut shells, intended to supply the mill with electrical power. A well sunk 300 meters will supply the mill and the various service operations as well as the workers' housing development. A plant will treat liquid waste which will be thrown into a fresh water lagoon the water from which will be used in the immediate future for maket gardening.

While the old mill's grinding capacity was 50,000 tons a year of peanuts in shells, the new one's is 200,000 tons. This increase in capacity will compensate for the shutdown of the Petersen oil mill's operations which had a capacity of 150,000 tons. Yaya Kane, SEIB's president-director general, mentioned that this closing has not entailed any job loss since all 300 former Petersen employees have been picked up by the new mill.

Moreover, in order to guard against bad harvests such as this year's, the developers have installed an additional assembly line for making oil out of sunflowers or soybeans. This has required an additional investment of 600 million CFA francs.

Apart from these installations, the plant includes sections for making and packaging vinegar, aperitifs, and margarine. SEIB also makes bleach, toothpaste and perfume. With regard to cosmetics it ought to be pointed out that SEIB makes the entire range of "l'Oreal" products.

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In addition, a 300-unit worker housing development has been built at Dombe, 5 km from Diourbel. The whole thing cost 1.6 billion CFA francs and is provided with all the necessary health care, cultural and social facilities. So the overall investment made by SEIB is 10.7 billion CFA francs.

After the Inter-G engineering firm, SEIB's engineering adviser for more than forty years, had done studies regarding this new plant and had played an active part in the search for financing, it was given the job of building it on a "turnkey" basis.

At the opening of the Diourbel oil mill, President Abdou Diouf stated his desire to maintain peanut growing in his country in spite of the major droughts of the last few years.

According to Diouf, seed will be sown and fertilizer and fungicides will be spread on time, before the next growing season which begins next July. The chief of state expressed his desire to enhance the country's industrial development by on-site raw material processing, and to make the oil mill investments profitable by increasing peanut production, and bringing their capacity up to 1 million tons. Peanuts provide 50 percent of the income earned by Senegalese farmers. The oil mills will only have 100,000 tons for grinding this year, mainly because of the drought.

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SENEGAL

BRIEFS

FRANCO-SENEGALESE RESEARCH COMMISSION--On 19 March the seventh annual meeting of the Joint Franco-Senegalese Commission on Scientific and Technical Research was held in Dakar. The delegations were led by Michel de Bonnacorse, head of the French aid mission, and Jacques Diouf, Senegalese secretary of state for scientific and technical research. The two parties made an assessment of scientific and technical cooperation during 1980 and examined the ISRA [International Seabed Resource Authority], ITA [Food Technology Institute] and University of Dakar programs. Negotiations focused particularly on agricultural research and food technology, renewable energy sources, and bio-medical and pharmaceutical research. Technical assistance and training of high level scientific cadres was also looked into. [Text] [Paris MARCHES TROPICAUX ET MEDITERRANEENS in French 27 Mar 81 p 836] 9631

SMIG INCREASE--A 5 percent increase in the guaranteed minimum interoccupational wage (SMIG) in Senegal's private sector, retroactive to 1 January, has been decreed by the Senegalese Government. The SMIG thus rises from 133.81 CFA Fr per hour (23,193 CFA Fr per month) to 140.5 CFA Fr (24,352.86 CFA Fr per month). This decision is aimed at "sustaining the purchasing power of the workers." It comes 1 year after the general 13 percent increase in wages decreed by the government. The Senegalese civil service enjoyed a 7 percent wage increase last July. [Text] [Paris MARCHES TROPICAUX ET MEDITERRANEENS in French 6 Mar 81 p 612] [COPYRIGHT: Rene Moreux et Cie. Paris 1981] 9516

BEI PETROLEUM EXPLORATION LOAN--The BEI [European Investment Bank] has also provided, from the total amount of risk capital reserved by the first Lome Convention for the financing of feasibility studies, a conditional loan of 400,000 counting units (99 million CFA Fr) to the Republic of Senegal to enable it to put together the appropriate funding for a mixed company PETROSEN which will be responsible for the final stage of studies before the eventual exploitation of the "Dome Flore" light oil deposit off Casamance, as well as for oil exploration work on land and in the maritime waters of the country. This work will also be co-financed by the World Bank. The accords concerning the BEI's latest loan to ICS [Chemical Industries of Senegal] and the oil loan were signed in Dakar on 27 February by Louis Alexandrenne, Senegalese minister for planning and cooperation, and Yves Le Portz, president of the European Investment Bank. [Text] [Paris MARCHES TROPICAUX ET MEDITERRANEENS in French 6 Mar 81 p 613] [COPYRIGHT: Rene Moreux et Cie. Paris 1981] 9516

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TANZANIA

BRIEFS

FUEL RATIONING--On 19 March Edward Maokola-Majogo, Tanzania's deputy energy minister, announced in Dar-es-Salaam that the sale of fuel for automobiles would now be authorized only the first 3 days of the week. He added that official vehicles, including those of ministers, would only receive 60 to 70 liters of gasoline a week and that special permits to buy gas on restricted days would be cancelled. The minister stated that as a result of these measures Tanzania will save 41 percent on its gasoline consumption and 15 percent on diesel fuel. He also announced that a special committee had been set up tasked with taking care of the energy problem and which has been considering economy measures for taxis and tourist agencies to implement as of 20 March. At its first meeting this committee noted that during the first half of 1981 estimated petroleum imports amounted to a total value of 1.78 billion Tanzanian shillings (whereas the government only has 900 million shillings available to pay for these imports) and that in 1981 annual petroleum imports should amount to 3 billion shillings as compared with 240 million shillings in 1973. [Text] [Paris MARCHES TROPICAUX ET MEDITERRANEENS in French 27 Mar 81 p 850] 9631

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UGANDA

BRIEFS

OIL COMPANIES STOP DELIVERIES--The oil companies supplying Uganda have decided to suspend their deliveries as long as the Kampala government has not paid at least part of its debts to them, which amount to \$50 million, a representative of one of these companies announced on 13 March in the Ugandan capital. Uganda's oil consumption amounts to \$3 million every week. In accordance with an agreement with the companies, the Ugandan Government should pay them this sum of \$3 million every week, which it has not done for 3 weeks, according to the same official. Gasoline rationing was instituted in Uganda nearly 2 months ago. Each motorist is entitled to 30 liters per week. But this restriction has not made it possible to supply everyone and there are many lines in front of service stations. [Text] [Paris MARCHES TROPICAUX ET MEDITERRANEENS in French 20 Mar 81 p 795] 11915

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ZAMBIA

BRIEFS

COUNTINUING UNEASE IN UNIP--On 13 March President Kaunda accepted the resignation of Wesley Nyirenda, Zambia's former minister of education who was a member of the Central Committee on Zambia's only political party, UNIP, and chairman of the Subcommittee on Nominations and Discipline. No reason was given for this resignation. However, it is observed that there is persistent unease within the party's leadership in spite of the reshufflings made by President Kaunda last February. On 16 March UNIP's secretary general attacked the press and some of his assistants tried to prevent an article from being printed in the TIMES OF ZAMBIA. This is a recent episode of the political tension which has been manifest in Zambia for several months. [Text] [Paris MARCHES TROPICAUX ET MEDITERRANEENS in French 27 Mar 81 p 850] 9631

REPORTED NEW SOVIET MILITARY AGREEMENT--It would seem that only six aircraft out of the 12 MIG-21 delivered to Zambia by the USSR and based at the international airport in Lusaka are operational at the present time. This report was given by diplomatic sources in Lusaka, who also noted the conclusion by the USSR and Zambia of a new agreement dealing with considerable military supplies. [Text] [Paris LE MONITEUR DE L'AERONAUTIQUE in French Apr 81 p 9]

PETROLEUM IMPORTS LOANS--On 9 March the Bank of Zambia signed a loan agreement in London with seven international banks involving 145 million kwacha to assist Zambia in buying needed petroleum. The loan is for 1 year and the Lusaka Central Bank will have to make regular payments to its creditors about every 100 days. The bank consortium granting the loan is headed by Bank of America and includes Citibank, Standard Chartered Bank, Barclays Bank International, Chase Manhattan, Grindlays, and the Bank of Credit and Commerce International Ltd. [Text] [Paris MARCHES TROPICAUX ET MEDITERRANEENS in French 27 Mar 81 p 850] 9631

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